IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend Claims 1, 8, 11, 15, 16, and 17, and add Claim 20, to read as follows.

(Currently Amended) A photoelectric conversion device, comprising:

 a photoelectric conversion substrate composed of a substrate and a plurality of

 photoelectric conversion elements installed in the substrate;

a light source that radiates light rays having no image data; and
an outer casing for housing the photoelectric conversion substrate and the light
source,

wherein, between an irradiating a reading-out period for obtaining image data and a non-irradiating non-reading-out period during which reading out is not carried out, the light source is turned on in the non-irradiating non-reading-out period.

- 2. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 1, wherein a plurality of switching elements are further installed on the photoelectric conversion substrate.
- 3. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 2, wherein the photoelectric conversion elements and the switching elements comprise at least an amorphous silicon layer.

- 4. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 1, wherein, the light source is LED, EL, a cathode ray tube, or a semiconductor laser.
- 5. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 1, wherein the light source emits light rays having a wavelength region within which the photoelectric conversion elements have light absorption.

12

- 6. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 1, further comprising a wavelength converter for converting radiation to visible light rays.
- 7. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 6, wherein the wavelength converter contains at least any one of Gd₂O₂S, Gd₂O₃, or CsI.
- 8. (Currently Amended) A photoelectric conversion device, comprising:
 a substrate provided with a plurality of photoelectric conversion elements for
 carrying out photoelectric conversion of incident light rays having image data; and

a first light source that radiates light rays having image data to said plurality of photoelectric conversion elements; and

a second light source that irradiates sources for radiating light rays having the image data and light rays having no image data to said a plurality of the photoelectric conversion elements.

- 9. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 8, further comprising a wavelength converter.
- 10. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 9, wherein the wavelength converter contains at least any one of Gd₂O₂S, Gd₂O₃, or CsI.
- 11. (Currently Amended) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 8, wherein <u>said second</u> the light <u>source is sources are</u> composed of any one of <u>an</u> LED, <u>an</u> EL, a cathode ray tube, or a semiconductor laser.

12. (Original) An image data processing system, comprising:

a photoelectric conversion device comprising a substrate provided with a plurality of photoelectric conversion elements and a light source for radiating light rays having no image data to a plurality of the photoelectric conversion elements;

a radiation source; and

control means for independently controlling the radiation source and the photoelectric conversion device.

13. (Original) The image data processing system according to claim 12, further comprising a wavelength converter.

14. (Original) The image data processing system according to claim 13, wherein the wavelength converter contains at least any one of Gd₂O₂S, Gd₂O₃, or CsI.

15. (Currently Amended) The image data processing system according to claim 12, wherein the control means drives the radiation source during a period for reading out irradiating image data and operates the light source during a period of not reading out irradiating image data.

16. (Currently Amended) A driving method of an image data processing system which comprises a first and a second light sources source, a semiconductor element having a semiconductor layer having an absorption region in a wavelength of light rays radiated from the second light source, and control means for independently controlling the first and the second light sources, comprising the steps of:

radiating light rays of the first light source during an image-pickup period and reading out image data, the light rays of the first light source having image data; and

radiating light rays of the second light source during an non-image-pickup period, the light rays of the second light source having no image data.

17. (Currently Amended) A radiation detection apparatus, comprising:

a photoelectric conversion substrate composed of a substrate and a plurality of
photoelectric conversion elements installed in the substrate; and

an outer casing housing the photoelectric conversion substrate,

wherein the outer casing further contains a light source that radiates light rays having no image data.

18. (Original) The radiation detection apparatus according to claim 17, further comprising a wavelength converter and wherein light rays from the light source are reflected by the wavelength converter to lead the light rays to the photoelectric conversion elements.

pr

- 19. (Original) The radiation detection apparatus according to claim 17, wherein each of the photoelectric conversion elements comprises a first electrode layer, an insulating layer for inhibiting flow of both of a first carrier and a second carrier with different polarity from that of the first carrier, a photoelectric conversion semiconductor layer, an injection inhibiting layer for inhibiting injection of the first carrier in the semiconductor layer, and a second electrode layer.
- 20. (New) A driving method of a radiation image-pickup device having a plurality of photoelectric conversion elements, comprising:

a radiation photographing step of radiating radiation onto an object to be read out in order to obtain image information; and

a step of radiating light of a light-absorbing wavelength region of the photoelectric conversion elements before an image-pickup step.